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JUN 28 2001

01-RF-01505

Steve Tower  
D&D Program Lead  
DOE, RFFO

**TRANSMITTAL OF THE 800 AREA TYPE 1 RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL  
CHARACTERIZATION REPORT (RLCR) – NRT-040-01**

Provided for your review and approval is the enclosed subject report for Buildings 830, 863, 864, 885, T883D, and Tanks 020, 021 and 026 Slabs (a.k.a. 800 Area Type 1 Cluster). This report characterizes the physical, chemical, and radiological hazards associated with these buildings, summarizes the characterization activities, defines the Data Quality Objectives developed for this characterization, and presents the data quality assessment, verification and validation of results.

Planning and characterization of interior and exterior floors, walls and ceilings of these facilities were conducted in accordance with the D&D Characterization Protocol (DDCP), the Reconnaissance Level Characterization Plan (RLCP), the draft Pre-Demolition Survey Plan (PDSP), and the Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM). The content of the Characterization Packages for all buildings was based upon historical and process knowledge, facility location on-site, and personnel interviews. Surveys and sampling, for both radiological and non-radiological constituents of concern were conducted per applicable site procedures.

Results of our characterization effort indicate that no radioactive contamination exists in excess of the allowable limits and that no significant physical hazards are present. Buildings 864, 885 and T883D contain asbestos in both friable and non-friable form. Some of the buildings may contain PCB fluorescent light ballasts and PCB paints, and will be disposed of appropriately. Based upon our results of this RLCR, the 800 Area Type 1 Cluster buildings are confirmed as Type 1 Facilities.

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION  
REVIEW WANTED PER  
CLASSIFICATION OFFICE

ADMIN RECORD

35  
Kaiser-Hill Company, L.L.C.

Courier Address: Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site, State Hwy. 93 and Cactus, Rocky Flats, CO 80007

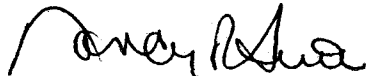
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 464, Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

B800-A-000007

JUN 28 2001

Steve Tower  
NRT-040-01  
Page 2

Upon your approval, please forward this report to the CDPHE for their review and concurrence. Please notify Kaiser-Hill, within the 20 days required per the DOE/K-H contract, when you transmit this document to CDPHE. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to call Duane Parsons at extension 6458.



Nancy R. Tuor  
Vice President, Project Manager  
Remediation, Industrial D&D, & Site Services  
Kaiser-Hill Company, L.L.C.

DP:jlh

Enclosure:  
As Stated

Orig. and 1 cc - S. Tower

cc w/o Encl:  
Fred Gerdeman

2



AUG 2001  
RECEIVED  
RECORDS CENTER

**Parsons, Duane**

**From:** Scott, Tom  
**Sent:** Monday, February 12, 2001 3:38 PM  
**To:** Parsons, Duane; Demos, Nick  
**Subject:** FW: Building 885, Drum, Paint, and Oil Storage Facility Construction date and HRR IHSS/PAC date discrepancies!

Hi There—From talking with Gerry and Bob, there seem to be inconsistencies with the HRR. The original language in our write-up is verbatim from the Report. Need to review at some point.

Thanks, Tom--2093

-----Original Message-----

**From:** **Sheets, James**  
**Sent:** Monday, February 12, 2001 9:18 AM  
**To:** Kelly, Gerard  
**Subject:** Building 885, Drum, Paint, and Oil Storage Facility Construction date and HRR IHSS/PAC date discrepancies!



Building 885 Historical  
Facil..

Gerry, I have revised the Building 885 Historical Facility Overview as to construction dates and the HRR IHSS/PAC 800-177 discrepancy. The HRR is incorrect stating that Building 885 Drum Storage Area was used from 1953 until the present (HRR report date 1992). In researching this, Building 885 was not built until the 1961-1962 time frame. The statement "Asbestos containing materials (ACM) may have been used during the construction of Building 885." does not need to be changed. We use the "Asbestos may have been used....." statement on older facilities that generally did use ACM, unless determined otherwise.

Bob Sheets (**Sheets, James**)  
TRUTech, L.L.C.  
D&D Advanced Closure Planning  
Building 130, Cubicle 106  
X4877/Pager: 212-5448

# ROCKY FLATS ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY SITE REGULATORY CONTACT RECORD

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**Date/Time:** February 1, 2001/ 1:00 PM

**Site Contact(s):** See Attached

**Phone:** See attached

**Regulatory Contact:** David Kruchek,

**Phone:** 303-692-3328

**Agency:** CDPHE

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**Purpose of Contact:** Scoping Meeting for the 800 Area, Security Area, and the 400/500/900 Area Facilities

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**Discussion**

See attached Meeting Minutes.

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**Contact Record Prepared By:** Tom Scott, extension 2093

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**Required Distribution:**

R. DiSalvo, RFFO

D. Grosek, RFFO

J. Legare, RFFO

J. Schieffelin, CDPHE

S. Gunderson, CDPHE

J. Hindman, CDPHE

N. Newell, CDPHE

T. Rehder, USEPA

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C. Gilbreath, K-H 771

T. Hopkins, K-H 776

K. Lavorato, K-H 707

S. Nesta, K-H RISS

G. Scott, K-H

C. Deck, K-H

D. Shelton, K-H

J. Dischinger, RFCSS

J. Spaanstra, Faegre & Benson LLP (jspaanstra@faegre.com)

K. North, K-H ESS

A. Rosenman, K-H ESS

W. Wierzbicki, K-H ESS

**Additional Distribution:**

Jan Robbins, Admin. Record  
Meeting Attendees

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## INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 5, 2001

TO: Distribution

FROM: Tom Scott, D&D Program Office, Building 130, X2093

SUBJECT: **MINUTES OF THE INTERNAL/EXTERNAL SCOPING -800 AREA, SECURITY AREA, AND THE 400/500/900 AREA – FEBRUARY 1, 2001**

**ATTENDANCE:** Kent Dorr, Project Manager, 800 Area; Vern Guthrie Project Manager, 400/500/900 and Security Area; Steve Tower – DOE, Karan North, Duane Parsons, Tom Scott, Gerry Kelly, Steve Nesta, Kim Myers, David Kruchek – CDPHE, Shaun Knapp, Todd Billmire, Lane Butler

**NOT IN ATTENDANCE:** Jeff Stevens, Frank Gibbs, Dyan Foss; Kevin Daniels

The scoping meeting was held to update and provide the initial characterization and scope of the 800 Area, Security Area and the 400/500/900 Area facility projects and to provide historical information regarding contaminants of concern, and facility walkdown data. These projects included the following Buildings and Tanks: 800 Area Project--864, 830, 885, 863 S886, T883D and external Tanks 020, 021 and 026; Security Area—762 & 762A, 792 & 792A, 761, 901 and 550: 400/500/900 Area—442L, 442W, T551A & T900D.

Kent Dorr introduced the scope of the meeting and provided initial thoughts regarding the scope of the project and plans for decommissioning. Limited detail exists to-date in order to adequately address the full intent of facility decommissioning and the removal of the Tanks. Additional characterization data and planning information is necessary, which will be gathered over the next couple of months.

### MEETING MINUTES

- An attendance sheet was circulated, and handouts were distributed. Handouts included write-ups on the facilities, with maps and photos, radiological and chemical characterization packages for each of the three areas, and characterization schedules.
- Kent Dorr mentioned that each area was a separate project.
- Gerry Kelly summarized the Historical Site Assessment process.

- Duane Parsons presented details of the characterization packages. He mentioned that individual radiological survey unit packages will be prepared for each survey unit, and that the biased survey locations will be included on the survey maps.
- Dave Kruchek asked why it was ok to group facilities together into single survey units. Duane said that the square footage of the facility groups complied with the MARSSIM requirements, and that the facilities had similar contamination potentials.
- Dave Kruchek asked if Be sampling would occur prior to ACM sampling. Kent Dorr said that timing would depend on the IWCP evaluations. If Be was a concern, Be hazards would be characterized and controlled prior to any other work.
- Dave Kruchek asked if B888 was included in any of the three projects. Kent Dorr said that B888 would be characterized as part of the B886 characterization effort, but could be demolished during the demolition of the 800 Area buildings.
- Duane Parsons explained the surveying of the guard towers (i.e., that only the 1<sup>st</sup> 8-ft of the interior walls on the 1<sup>st</sup> floors (ground level) and the 1<sup>st</sup> 8-ft of the exterior walls will be surveyed). He explained that walls >8 ft and the roofs were conditionally non-impacted, and that if the lower surfaces had contamination, the higher surfaces would be surveyed. He also pointed out that the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floor surfaces would be surveyed. In addition, he said that the total square footage of each survey unit would be included in the characterization package after mapping was completed, in order to determine scanning square footage.
- Dave Kruchek asked why the tower roofs were not going to be surveyed. Duane Parsons explained that activity on walls are usually equivalent to activity on roofs (i.e., that the walls are representative of the roofs). He referenced the 980 Project, the Clarifier Project, and the 779 Project in which contamination was found on the walls as well as the roofs, and that the contamination levels on the walls and roofs were similar. He also said that surveying would pose an unnecessary H&S risk, and that the towers were built after the 776 fire and could not have been contaminated by the fires. Kent Dorr added that surveys in the 900 Area showed that the hottest spots were on the walls, not on the roofs.
- Dave Kruchek mentioned that there is no existing documentation nor justification as to why some surveying of the roofs is not required.
- Karen North said that justification would be provided in the characterization report.
- Duane Parsons mentioned the preparation of a technical basis document that will present justification why exterior walls and roofs associated with South Side facilities do not need to be surveyed, or at least only require minimal surveying. Tom Scott mentioned that data from a site-wide background study would also be used to support limited exterior surveying.
- Dave Kruchek insisted that, until justification is provided, that the tower roofs should be surveyed. He pointed out that there was access to the roof, from the inside. Therefore, it was agreed that one survey would be taken on the roof near the hatch of each tower. Additional surveys will be evaluated. H&S concerns would be evaluated and addressed.

- Duane Parsons mentioned that the three tanks in the 800 Area and S886 would undergo Pre-Release Evaluations (PREs). Dave Kruchek then asked if the pads would be part of the evaluations and if the pads would be removed with the equipment/property. Duane indicated that the pads would be evaluated and removed. Kim Myers mentioned that one or more of the pads are on IHSSs, and in addition to radiological surveys, they would have to be characterized for chemical contamination as well. Lane Butler mentioned that removal of pads on IHSSs could be accompanied using the ER RSOP, and that the ER RSOP should be available for use close to the end of the fiscal year. Removal and characterization of the pads will continue to be evaluated.
- Steve Tower recommended that IHSSs be indicated on facility maps.
- Duane Parsons mentioned adding B888A to the list of facilities to undergo a PRE. Tom Scott mentioned that it's a small non-PCB transformer and is considered equipment, similar to other transformers, which have been removed. Dave Kruchek gave his approval.
- Kent Dorr said that he would status Dave Kruchek on the characterization effort in about one-months time.

No further issues or concerns were discussed. The Advanced Planning effort can proceed as scheduled.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:00 p.m.



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## INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 17, 2001  
TO: Distribution  
FROM: Tom Scott, D&D Program Office, Building 130, X2093  
SUBJECT: **MINUTES OF THE KICKOFF MEETING -800 AREA FACILITIES -  
JANUARY 8, 2001 AT 1:00 p.m.**

**ATTENDANCE:** Kent Dorr, Project Manager; Steve Knopp, Mark Hesel, Kevin Daniels, Steve Tower – DOE, Karan North, Duane Parsons, Tom Scott, Gerry Kelly, Steve Nesta, Kim Myers, David Kruchek – CDPHE, Dyan Foss

**NOT IN ATTENDANCE:** Jeff Stevens, Frank Gibbs, Vern Guthrie

The kick-off meeting was held to provide the initial characterization and scope of the 800 Area facility project and to provide historical information regarding contaminants of concern, and facility walkdown data. This project includes the following Buildings and Tanks: 888, 864, 830, 885, 863 S886, T883D and external Tanks 020, 021 and 026.

Kent Dorr introduced the scope of the meeting and provided initial thoughts regarding the scope of the project and plans for decommissioning. Limited detail exists to-date in order to adequately address the full intent of facility decommissioning and the removal of the Tanks. Additional characterization data and planning information is necessary, which will be gathered over the next month.

Tom Scott provided a review of the scope of the characterization effort-the advanced planning effort to issue the RLCR, the schedule and status, facility information and discussed future plans. Limited historical information is available to date to support radiological and non-radiological decisions. Data gaps exist which will require both radiological and non-radiological characterization. Facility walkdowns indicate the facilities are in good condition. No health and safety concerns have been identified. All facilities still contain materials, equipment and personnel, which will have to be relocated prior to pre-demolition survey. Initial assessment of data indicates all 800 Area facilities and Tanks are anticipated to be Type 1. Duane Parsons mentioned that Building 888, the B886 guard shack, is included in the 886 Cluster IM/IRA and that it will either be characterized under this project or the B886 project. Kent Dorr will evaluate and provide further guidance.



Kim Myers discussed the regulatory status of the tanks. Tank 020 was listed on the list of idle equipment under the consent order. All 3 tanks held product and have been emptied (i.e., are considered RCRA empty and are not subject to hazardous waste regulations). The only characterization required will be to confirm that the tanks have been emptied. Any remaining content would be subject to hazardous waste regulations. Kim mentioned that some of the facilities are on or adjacent to IHSSs. Further evaluation is required.

Tom Scott discussed the plan to release the tanks and S886 (bus stop shelter), with a Property Release Evaluation (PRE) instead of a PDS Survey. Dave Kruchek agreed with the plans due to the size of S886 and the status of the Tanks. He stated that the pads associated with the tanks would have to be characterized prior to removal.

Kent Dorr mentioned that, due to the status of facility walk-downs and historical reviews, the details associated with the characterization effort were not discussed (e.g., type, location and number of samples, and analytes). This meeting is considered a kick-off meeting, and planning and characterization details are still to be developed. DOE and the CDPHE will be invited to a future scoping meeting, once details are developed.

No issues or concerns were identified. The Advanced Planning effort can proceed as scheduled. The Internal/External Scoping Meeting with the DOE and State will be held once the scope of the characterization effort and decommissioning plans are better defined. Details regarding the requirements, the number of samples and surveys will be discussed once they are developed.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

INTERNAL/EXTERNAL SCOPING  
MEETING FOR THE  
800 AREA FACILITIES

BUILDINGS 888, 864, 830, 885, 863, S886, T883D and  
External Tanks 020, 021 and 026

D&D Program Office,  
January 8, 2001

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

- Buildings 888 and 864 – Guard Posts  
Building 830 – Power Supply Building  
Building 885 – Drum, Paint, and Oil Storage Facility  
- Building 863 – Electrical Switchgear/Transformer Facility

- Building S886 – Bus Stop/Car pool Shelter Building  
Tanks 020 and 021 – Nitric Acid Storage Tanks  
Tank 026 – Carbon Dioxide Deluge Tank

Keys 830, 885, 864 → Don Clark or Henry Pardon  
All others – Ferry Anderson

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







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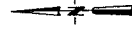
# South Side 800 Area Closure Planning

(As of January 08, 2001)

## EXPLANATION

-  Buildings & Tanks
-  Standard Map Features
-  Buildings and other structures
-  Solar Evaporation Ponds (SEP)
-  Lakes and ponds
-  Streams, ditches, or other drainage features
-  Fences and other barriers
-  Paved roads
-  Dirt roads

NOTE: Symbols used for this map are not to scale and are not intended to represent actual physical features. They are only intended to represent the relative location of features.



Scale = 1 : 2750  
1 inch represents approximately 229 feet



State Plane Coordinate Projection  
Colorado Central Zone  
Datum: NAD27

U.S. Department of Energy  
Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site

Case Dept. 900-988-7707

Prepared for:

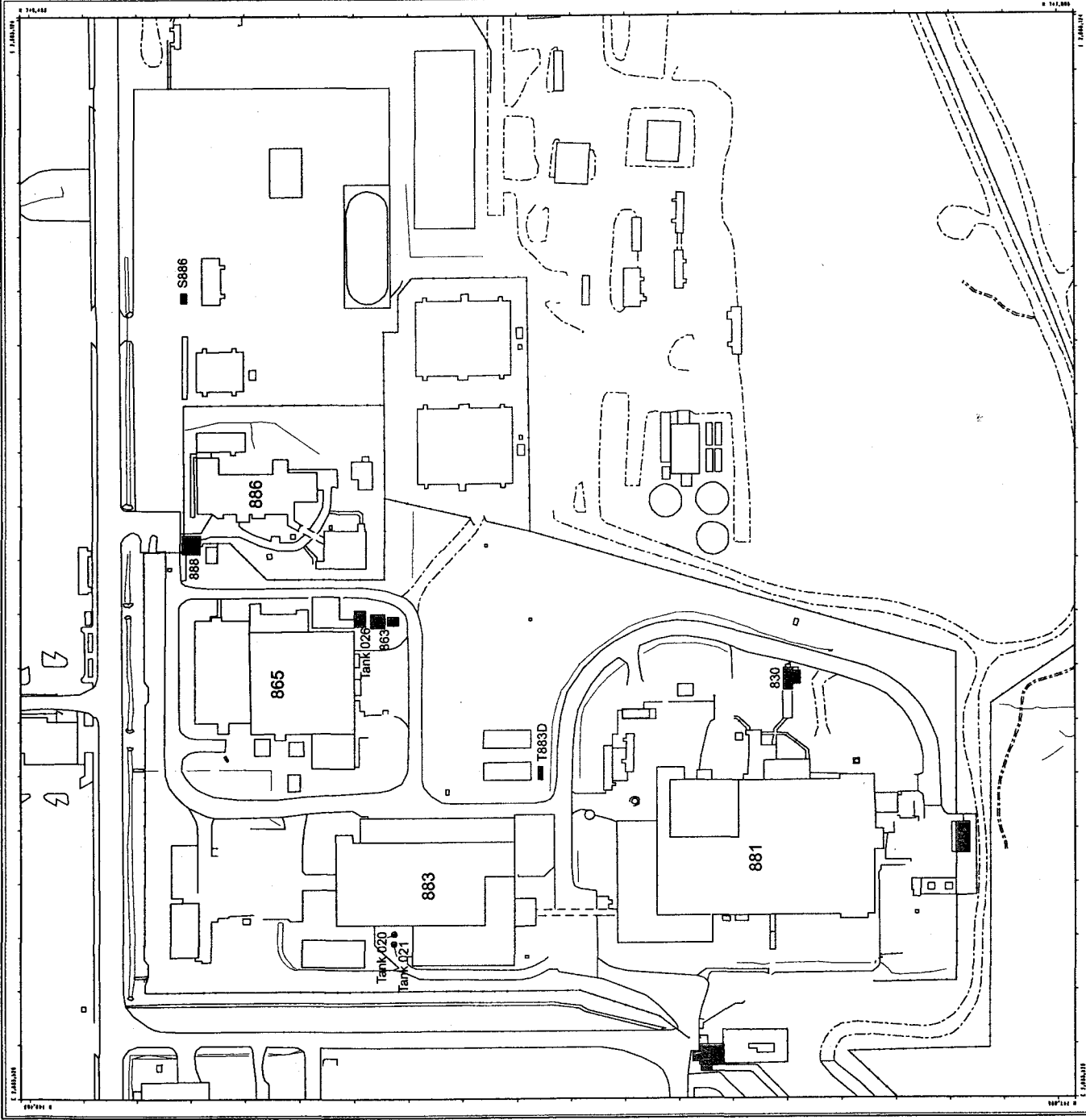


Prepared by:

**DynCorp**  
THE ART OF TECHNOLOGY

MAP ID: 01-0137

January 08, 2001







# CHARACTERIZATION SUMMARY

- Historical data available regarding operations and use
- Characterization data is not readily available; additional pre-demolition surveys and scans are required for release of Buildings per MARSSIM and the PDSP. Sampling is required for asbestos and beryllium and RCRA/CERCLA constituents for removal of the Tanks. Tanks and S886 will be removed per RFETS Property Release Evaluation procedures.

- Initial facility walk-downs indicate all facilities and tanks are in relatively good condition. Health and safety concerns have not been identified
- Most buildings are vacant, but contain material and equipment, which will be removed prior to characterization
- Current data indicates Facility Classifications as Type 1

Act. ID	Activity Description	Orig. Dur.	Rem. Dur.	% Cmp.	Early Start	Early Finish	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
							125	1	12	19	16
							125	1	12	19	16
<b>Phase 0, Scoping</b>											
0	800 Area Type 1 Facilities Decom Proj Ping Start	0	0	0	08JAN01*						
20	Overall 800 Area Oversight & Support	61*	61*	0	08JAN01	10APR01					
130	Establish Proj. Admin. & Records Requirements	1	1	0	08JAN01	08JAN01					
135	Conduct Facility Walkdown	2	2	0	08JAN01	09JAN01					
140	Perf. HUD & GSA Evals. & Prep. Documents	3	3	0	08JAN01	10JAN01					
150	Perform Historical Site Assessment	3	3	0	10JAN01	12JAN01					
180	Conduct Internal/External Scoping Meeting	1	1	0	08JAN01	08JAN01					
182	Submit Work Control & Activity Screening Forms	2	2	0	09JAN01	10JAN01					
184	Complete JHA/JHIT Walkdown & Completion of Form	3	3	0	11JAN01	15JAN01					
<b>Phase I, Preliminary Planning</b>											
230	Complete RLC PDS Survey Package	8	8	0	15JAN01	25JAN01					
232	Prep AHA, Pb & Be Awareness, LOQI, RR & LL, CO	7	7	0	16JAN01	25JAN01					
234	Prepare Draft IWCP & Route for Review	8	8	0	11JAN01	23JAN01					
236	Disposition IWCP Comments & Finalize	3	3	0	24JAN01	26JAN01					
240	Conduct Characterization	12	12	0	29JAN01	14FEB01					
250	Prep Draft RLC Report	8	8	0	14FEB01	26FEB01					
255	Dist Draft RLCR for Internal Review & Comment	5	5	0	27FEB01	06MAR01					
266	Submit RLCR to DOE	20	20	0	07MAR01	26MAR01					
270	Issue RLCR to CDPHE for Concurrence	14	14	0	27MAR01	09APR01					
280	Approval Issued	1	1	0	10APR01	10APR01					

Start Date	01JAN01	 Early Bar  Progress Bar  Critical Activity	Sheet 1 of Area 800 Type 1 Facilities PDSR D and D Programs KAISER - HILL COMPANY	CLOSURE KAISER-HILL  ROCKY FLATS CLOSURE PROJECT	AB00R002.ppt / D and D : LT-C1 / FL-C1 Date Revision Checked/Approved
Finish Date	10APR01				
Data Date	01JAN01				
Run Date	04JAN01 08:02				
© Primavera Systems, Inc.					

## HISTORICAL FACILITY OVERVIEW FOR BUILDING 888, GUARD POST

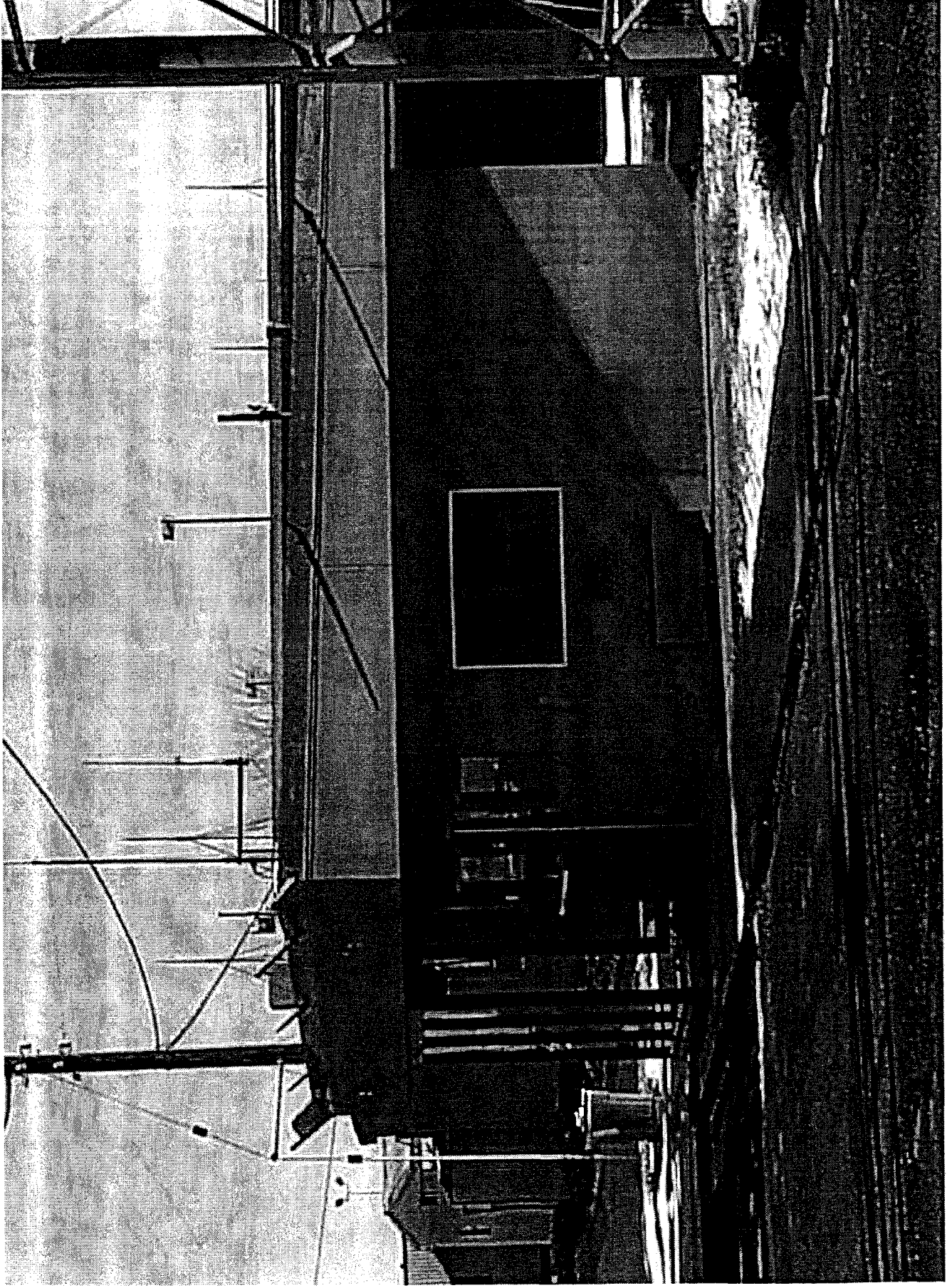
Building 888 Guard Post was constructed in approximately 1981. Building 888 was designed and constructed as a Guard Post and it is located east of Central Avenue and Ninth Street. Building 888 is on the south side of Central Avenue between Building 865 and Building 886. The Guard Post allowed access to both Building 865 and 886 when they were fenced in for Plant Security. Building 888 is approximately 23' wide X 27' long X 11' high. Building 888 accounts for approximately 624 square feet of floor space. The building has a 4" poured concrete floor and roof/deck which is sloped to the south for roof drainage and the roof has a 5' overhang on all four sides. The building's outer walls are 8" thick poured steel reinforced concrete construction. Building 888 Guard Post was designed with all bullet proof glass, gun or weapon, slots in all four outer walls, and a double steel plate access door with bullet proof glass. Building 888 has a Men's/Women's Restroom, which has been stripped of all equipment. The interior walls of Building 888 have been insulated, covered with drywall, and painted. All the partition walls used 2" X 4" metal studs to support the drywall. Lead-based paints and asbestos may have been used during the construction of this facility. Building 888 has a drop acoustical tile ceiling that has been insulated.

Building 888 has a power transformer, which is new enough to not contain PCBs, and a wall heater left in the facility; the rest of the facilities utilities have been removed. There is no information to indicate that PCB containing equipment was ever installed or stored in Building 888. No known chemical or radioactive materials were ever stored in Building 888. A WSRIC, either current or deleted, could not be found for Building 888. Known or historical information does not indicate Building 888 was ever a RCRA storage or RCRA 90-day accumulation area. Building 888 was not constructed on any known IHSS/PAC land or soils.

Building 888 was always used as a Guard Post Facility. The facility currently is not operational.

*Never*





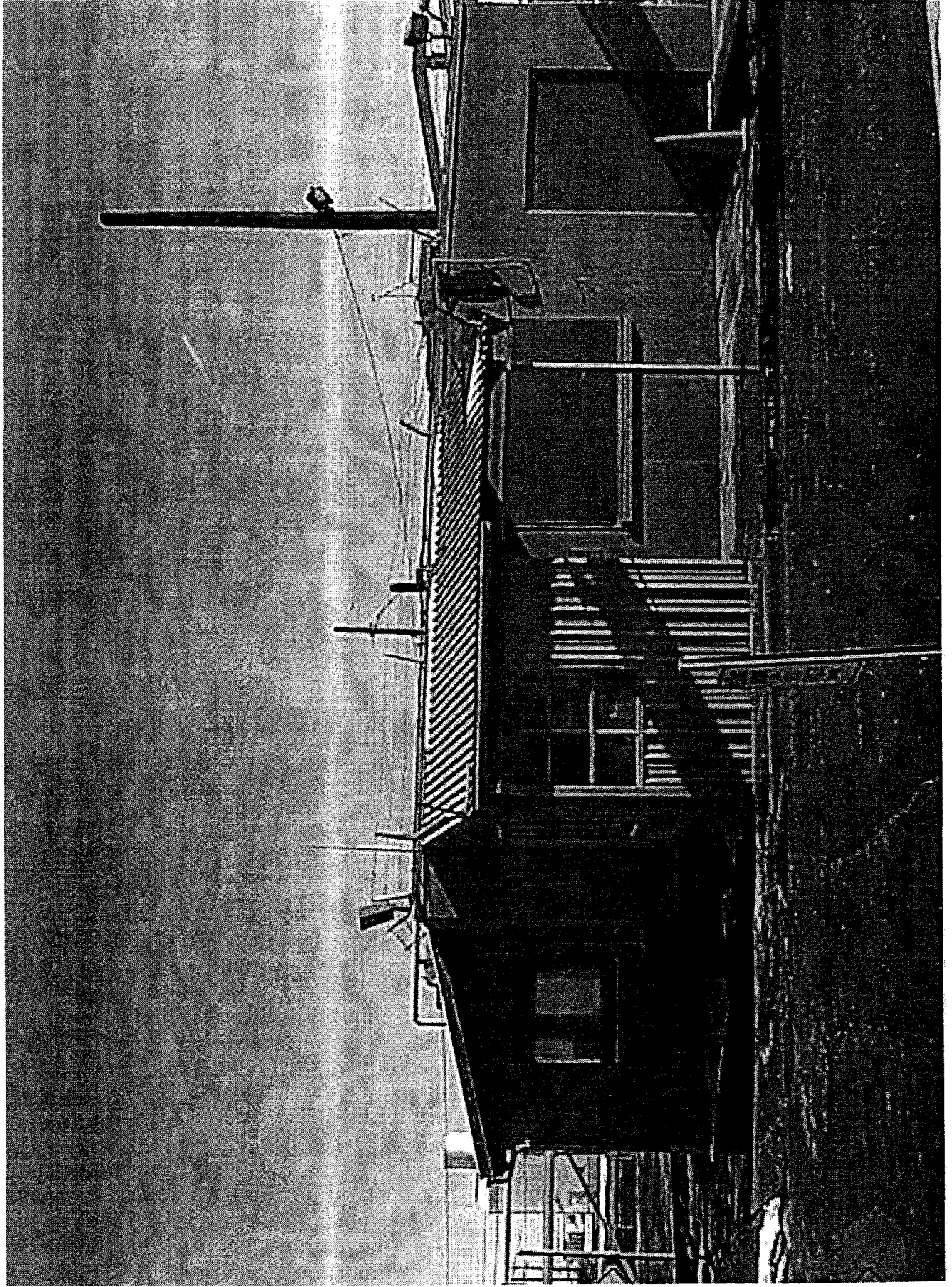
## **HISTORICAL FACILITY OVERVIEW FOR BUILDING 864, GUARD POST**

Building 864 was constructed in approximately 1953. Building 864 was designed and constructed as a Guard Post and it is located at Eighth Street and Cedar Avenue, west of Building 881 and northeast of Building 850. The building has a 4" poured concrete floor and roof/deck. The building's outer walls and one partition wall are 8" thick poured steel reinforced concrete construction. The Building 864 outer walls and the one poured concrete partition wall extend 24" below grade or ground level and sit on an 18" X 1' thick footer the entire length of all the concrete walls. The size of Building 864 is approximately 32' - 0" wide by 36' - 2" long for approximately 1160 square feet of floor space. The roof of Building 864 is approximately 10' - 3" feet above ground at the top of the concrete parapet (a low wall or concrete rail above the roof/deck to protect the roof). The parapet is covered with metal flashing for approximately the top 2" and has a barbed-wire outrigger all around the roof perimeter. The roof/deck is at approximately 9' - 3" height above the ground level. Lead-based paints may have been used during the construction of Building 864. There is no information to indicate that PCB containing equipment was ever installed or stored in Building 864.

Building 864 has a Men's and a Women's Restroom. Building 864 has a roof-mounted heating and cooling unit and it also has two add-on window-mounted swamp coolers. Building 864 also has a hot water heater located in the Janitor's Closet. Building 864 does not have automatic fire detection or fire suppression system in the facility, but manual fire extinguishers are available. Building 864 has alarmed security hardware on its doors, but the system is deactivated. Asbestos containing materials (ACM) were used during the construction of Building 864. The north and west entrance covers are made of corrugated Transite®, known ACM. There is no information to indicate that any beryllium was ever in or stored in Building 864. A WSRIC, either current or deleted, could not be found for Building 864. Known or historical information does not indicate Building 864 was ever a RCRA storage or RCRA 90-day accumulation area. No known chemical or radioactive materials were ever stored in Building 864. Plant "old timers" have said that they thought radioactive lab samples and parts were moved through and in some cases temporarily stored in the south section of Building 864, but we do not have any documentation to support this. Lou C. Richmond, a Team Lead for Security Operations, worked in Building 864 from 1971 to 1977 and was responsible for Building 864 from 1977 to 1995, has no knowledge of radioactive lab samples moving through and/or be temporarily be stored in Building 864. Building 864 sits on the edge of IHSS 162, as per, Nick Demos, ER Characterization/HRR Manager, X4606.

Building 864 itself does not have CERCLA concerns, but the land it sits on does (note the referenced IHSS above). The walls and foundation/footings for Building 864 extend 36" below grade or ground level, therefore total demolition of the facility including the walls and footings would disturb the land/soil of IHSS 162.

Building 864, a former Guard Post, most recently has been used as Guard Union Office and Guard Break Room Facility.



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## **HISTORICAL FACILITY OVERVIEW FOR BUILDING 830, AN ISOLATED POWER SUPPLY BUILDING**

Building 830 was constructed in 1975 and it is a prefabricated metal structure located approximately 60 yards directly east of Building 881. The dimensions of the building are 12 feet wide, 32 feet long, and 9 feet 6 inches high at the eaves. The concrete slab on grade is 5 inches thick and the concrete pad is 2 feet 6 inches thick. Building 830 has an attached 12' wide X 14' long X 8' high prefabricated metal storage shed on the south side of the facility. The square footage of Building 830 and its attached storage shed is approximately 550 square feet. The building's double swing-out door has metal louvers and two ridge vents. Lead-based paints may have been used to paint areas in Building 830, Asbestos containing materials (ACM) may have been used during the construction of Building 830. The Plant Projects Facility List does not show Building 830 as being heated. Building 830 has interior/exterior lighting. Building 830 and the attached storage shed was a "posted" Radiation Materials Area (RMA) or a Radiation Materials Management Area (RMMA) because of equipment from Building 881 being store there and because of a Respirator Cabinet being stored there. Building 830 and the attached storage shed was "down posted" January 19, 2000. Historical Release Report (HRR) information does not identify Building 830 as being on or near an IHSS/PACs. Information does not indicate Building 830 was ever a RCRA storage or RCRA 90-day accumulation area. It is not known if any of the Building 881 equipment stored in Building 830 contained any PCBs and/or beryllium. No known chemical or radioactive materials were ever stored in Building 830. A WSRIC, either current or deleted, could not be found for Building 830.

At one time the structure housed a 60-Kilo-Watt motor generator as a dedicated power supply for a Building 881 process. The motor generator has been removed from Building 830. Building 830 does not have automatic fire detection or fire suppression system in the facility, but manual fire extinguishers are available. The electrical power systems for lighting are an explosion proof design. Photographs of Building 830 have been taken. This building is typically empty, but it was some times used to store maintenance material and equipment. Currently Building 830 is approximately 85 percent empty and appears to be inactive or unused. Building 830 appears to be filled to approximately 15 percent building capacity with miscellaneous junk, trash, storage racks, etc.

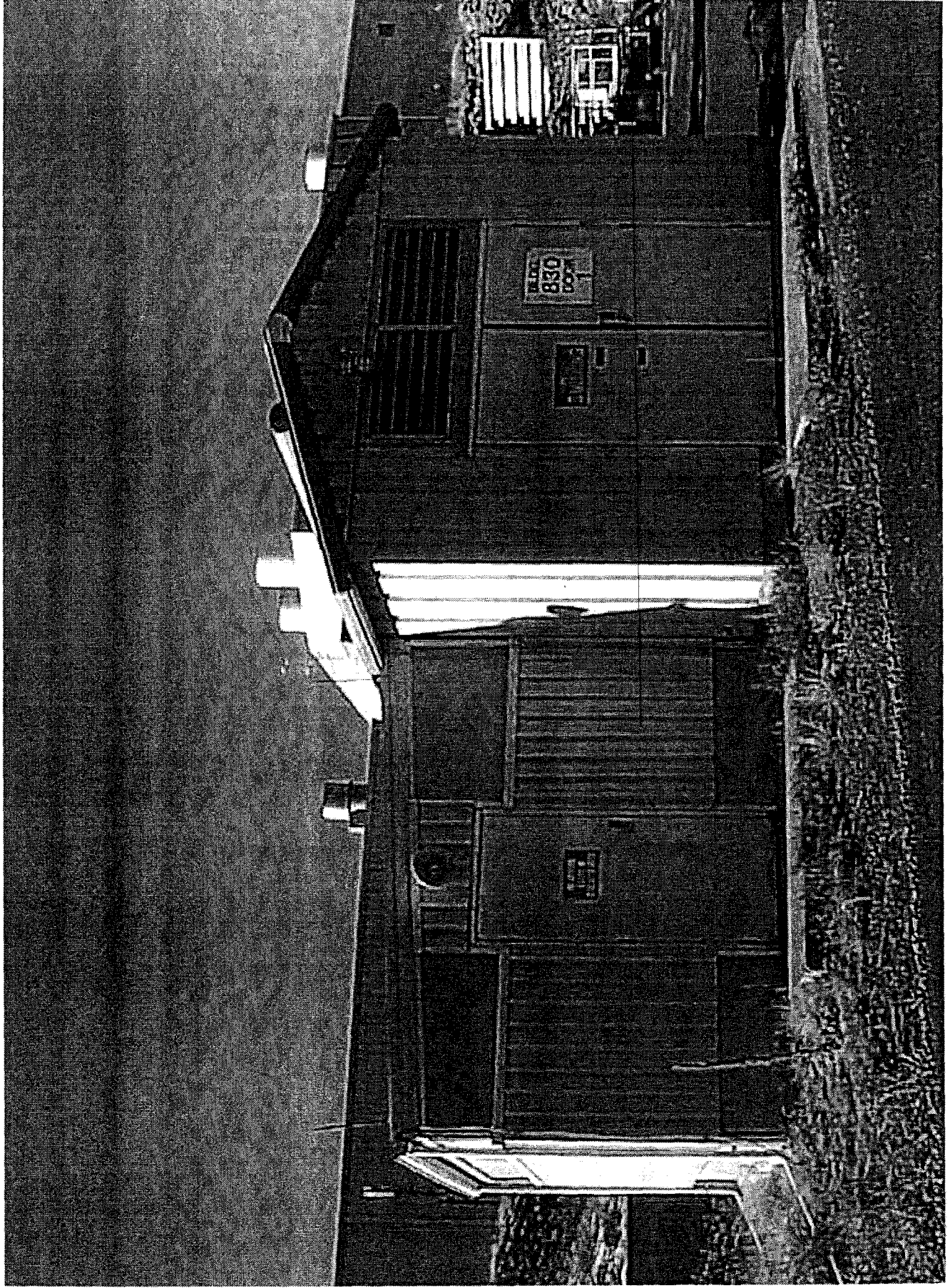
# **NOTICE:**

**“BEST AVAILABLE COPY”**

**PORTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING  
DOCUMENT ARE ILLEGIBLE**

The Administrative Record Staff





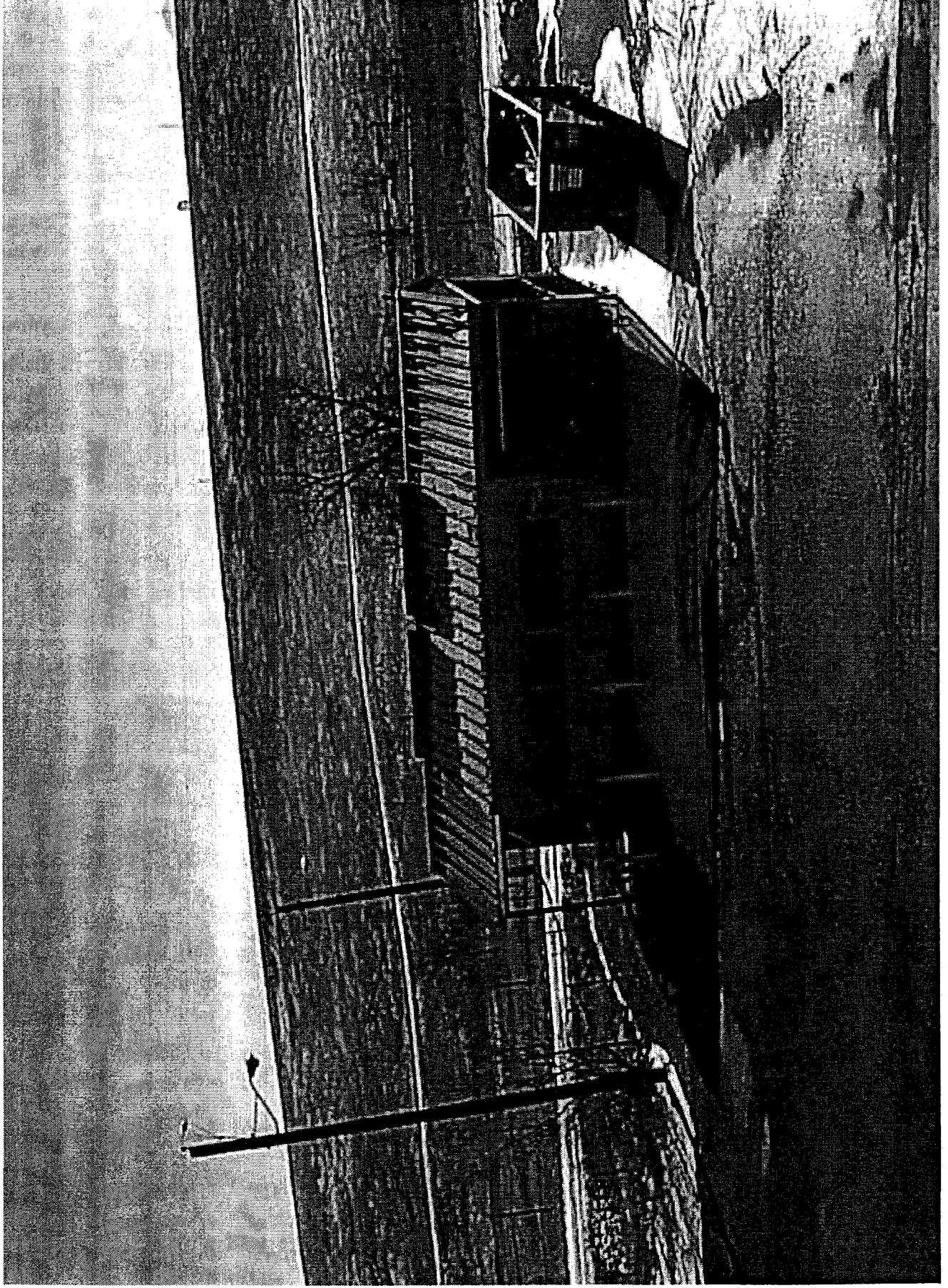
## **HISTORICAL FACILITY OVERVIEW**

### **BUILDING 885, DRUM, PAINT, AND OIL STORAGE FACILITY**

Building 885 is a single-story, prefabricated metal building constructed on a reinforced concrete slab approximately 50 yards south of Building 881. Building 885 was constructed in 1961 and was used for maintenance painting and storage of small quantities of paint used for specific maintenance projects. Lead-based paints may have been stored in Building 885. Lead-based may have been used to paint areas in Building 885. The building was not used for long term storage of paints, thinners or solvents. The enclosed main structure measures approximately 20 feet by 24 feet, and there are semi-enclosed carport-type wings on each end. The east wing is 20 feet by 12 feet, and the west wing is 20 feet by 8 feet. Building 885 has approximately 960 square feet of floor space. Asbestos containing materials (ACM) may have been used during the construction of Building 885; Building 885 is posted with signs regarding ACM within. There is no automatic fire detection or fire suppression system in the facility, but manual fire extinguishers are available. The electrical power systems for lighting are an explosion proof design. Building 885 is heated by steam from the Plant Steam, Building 443 via Building 881 underground steam and condensate return lines.

Records indicate that containers radioactive contaminated oil sludges were inadvertently dumped into an open top dumpster located at Building 885. Historical Release Report (HRR) information identifies Building 885 as IHSS/PAC 800-177 "Building 885 Drum and Paint Storage Building" from 1953 to present. Starting in 1953, Building 885 was used to store drummed waste from Building 881. Building 885 was a RCRA 90-day accumulation area. Based on HRR information, drums of waste oil, waste paints, waste solvents and low level radioactive waste may have been stored in all three sections of Building 885. It is not known if any of the stored waste drums contained either PCBs and/or beryllium. No other known chemical or radioactive materials were ever stored in Building 885. The three sections of Building 885 are the open covered areas of the east and west ends of the building and the center or walled in section of the facility. Both the east and west covered sections of Building 885 were used as satellite collection stations with drums stored on pallets. Currently Building 885 is not a RCRA 90-day accumulation area and currently no part of Building 885 is a satellite collection station or area. A WSRIC, either current or deleted, could not be found for Building 885. The west wing currently stores two cylinders of gas. Photographs of Building 885 have been taken. Building 885 is currently empty and inactive.

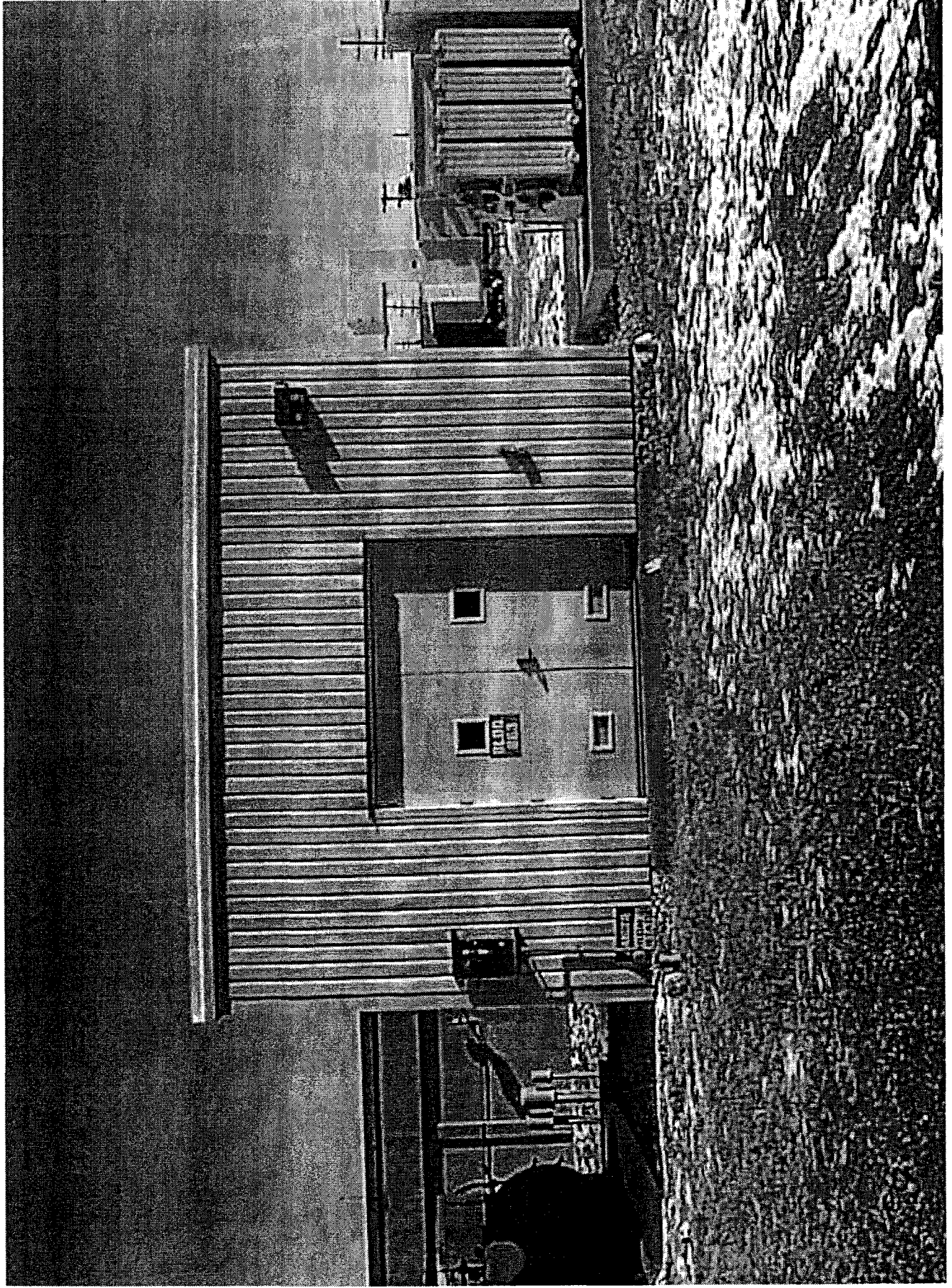




## **HISTORICAL FACILITY OVERVIEW FOR BUILDING 863, AN ELECTRICAL SWITCHGEAR/TRANSFORMER FACILITY**

Building 863 was constructed in 1982 and it is a prefabricated metal structure located approximately 40 feet southeast of Building 865. The dimensions of the building are 14' wide X 14' long X 14 high at the roof peak. The square footage of Building 863 and its attached power transformer is approximately 400 square feet. The transformer sits on a bermed concrete pad to the south of the building with a covered buss bar connecting to the switchgear in the building. The building has double swing-out doors on the west side of the building. Lead-based paints may have been used to paint areas in Building 863. Asbestos containing materials (ACM) may have been used during the construction of Building 863. Building 863 or its attached outside transformer never contained any PCBs according to Paul Hepner, a knowledgeable Plant PCB individual. There is no information to indicate that any beryllium was every in or stored in Building 863. No known chemical or radioactive materials were ever stored in Building 863. A WSRIC, either current or deleted, could not be found for Building 863. Historical Release Report (HRR) information does not identify Building 863 as being on or near an IHSS/PACs. Information does not indicate Building 863 was ever a RCRA storage or RCRA 90-day accumulation area.

The Plant Projects Facility List does not show Building 863 as being a heated facility. Building 863 has interior/exterior lighting. Building 863 does not have automatic fire detection or fire suppression system in the facility, but manual fire extinguishers are available. Building 863 houses dedicated power and switchgear supply for the Building 865 extrusion press. Exterior photographs of Building 863 have been taken. The Building 863 2400-volt switchgear and 13,800-volt transformer is listed as "Operational" on the Projects Facility List; the combined switchgear/transformer facility is currently de-energized and Out of Service.



## **HISTORICAL FACILITY OVERVIEW S886 BUS STOP/CAR POOL SHELTER**

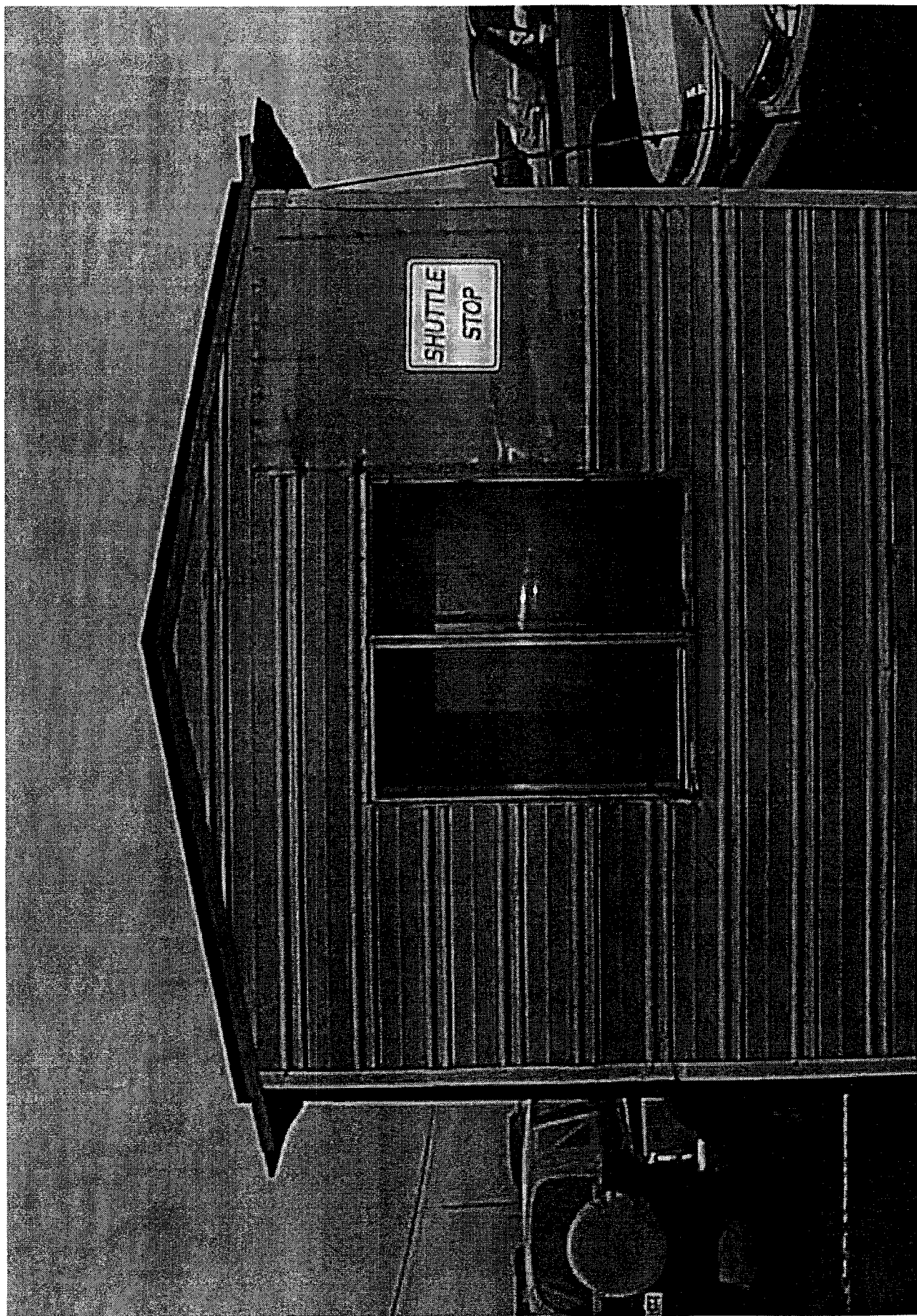
S886 is a Bus Stop/Car Pool Shelter located on Central Avenue, setting in the parking lot approximately 30' directly north of Office Trailer T886C. S886 is a skid mounted Bus Stop/Car Pool Shelter which is approximately 8' X 10' X 8' high at the roof peak. The facility is constructed from a wood framework and wood floor mounted on skids. The facility is covered with aluminum metal on all sides and the roof. The facility has two doorway openings (without doors) and two glass windows. No information exists that the Bus Stop Shelter ever had any chemicals, radioactive materials, asbestos, PCBs, beryllium, etc. materials were ever stored or even in the facility. The only items ever known to be in the shelter facility were people, their lunch pails, and/or their brief cases.

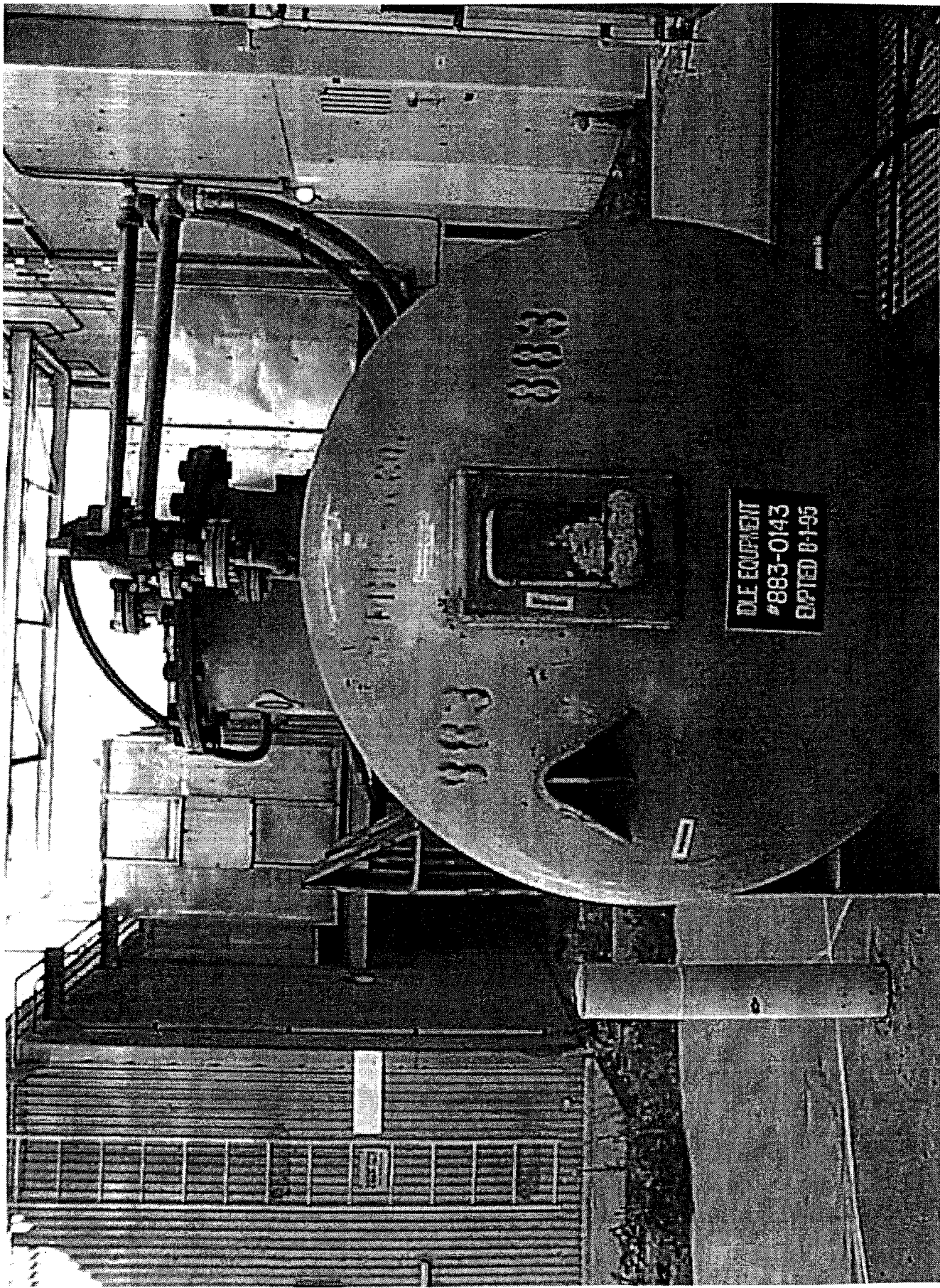
The temporary structure is tie down to the pavement of the parking lot by two metal pins, steel cable over the east and west roof edge, secured to a concrete road barrier on the south side. The facility is listed as belonging to the 891T Cluster on the 4/20/2000 Gary F. DellaGuardia Projects Facility List. Photographs of the exterior and interior have been taken. The S886 is not labeled as such. In front on the aluminum sheet metal a scratched on "BLDG 830" exists but it is barely visible. The Bus Stop/Car Pool Shelter appears to have been in several other locations, including in front of Building 886 and in front of T886B.

The Building S886 Bus Stop/Car Pool Shelter's current status is that it is no longer in use.

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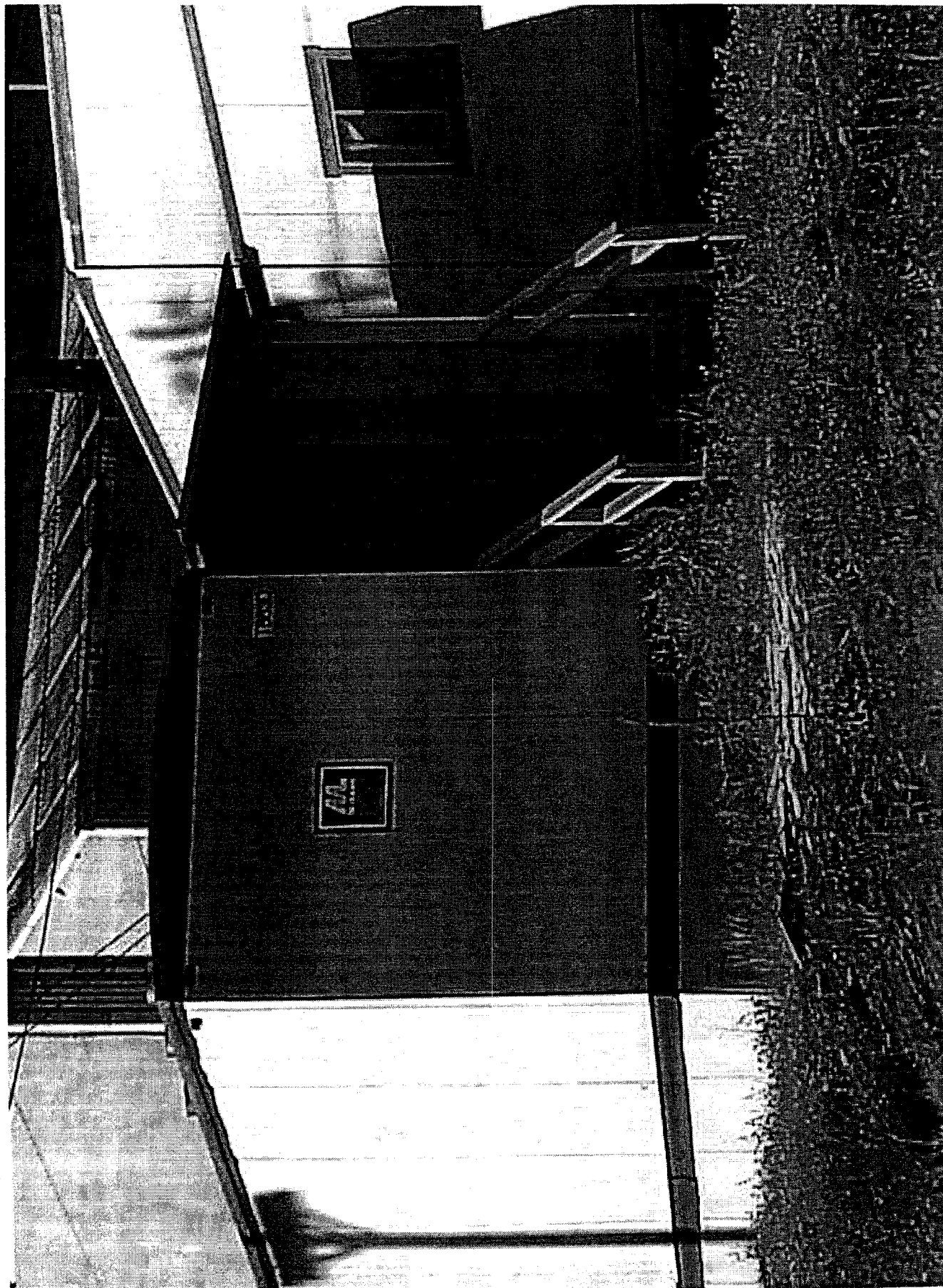


## **HISTORICAL FACILITY OVERVIEW FOR TANK 020, NITRIC ACID STORAGE**

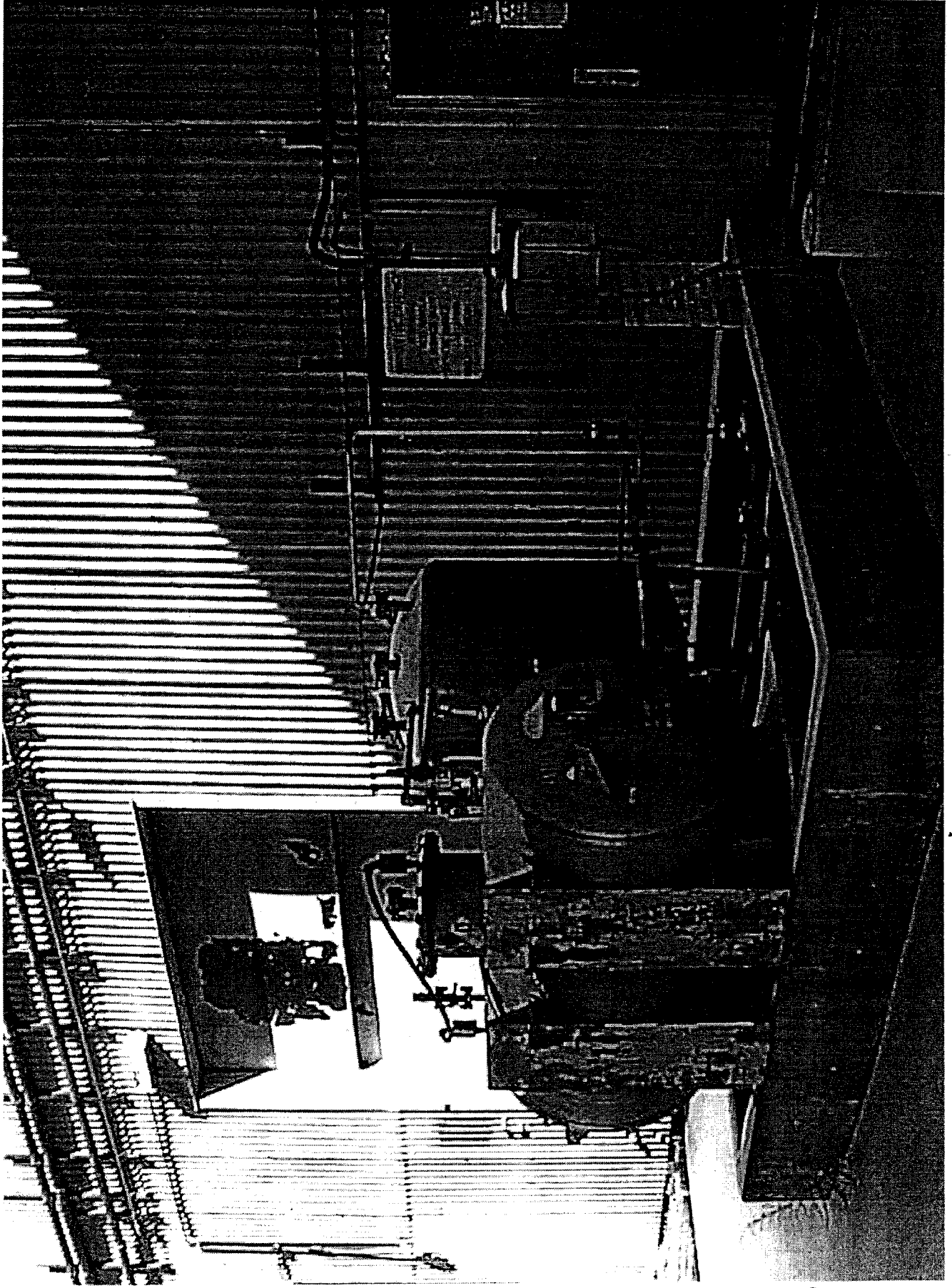
Tank 020, Nitric Acid Storage Tank, was installed in 1957 in the Nitric Acid Tank Farm west of Building 883. Tank 020 is a Portable Nitric Acid Dumpster that sits on concrete pillars approximately 2' high in a concrete berm approximately 10' square X 2' deep. Tank 020 holds approximately 500 gallons of nitric acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ). The tank is horizontally mounted stainless steel tank approximately 3.5' in diameter and 6' long, mounted on concrete pillars which places the tank approximately 2' above the floor of the concrete berm. The Building 883 Nitric Acid Tank Farm has drain lines, fill lines, transfer line to Building 883, and a stainless steel Chemical Pump to allow for refilling Tank 021. Tank 021 was refilled from a Portable Nitric Acid Dumpster Tank 020, which was transported back and forth for filling at the Plant Nitric Acid 218 Tank Farm at Sixth Street and Cottonwood. The stainless steel Chemical Pump was also used to pump the nitric acid from Tank 020 into the Building 883 Nitric Acid Supply Tank, Tank 021. Tank 020 and its concrete berm do not have any paint on them, therefore lead-based paints would not have been used. The Chemical Pump, the pump control electrical box, and part of the Portable Nitric Acid Dumpster lifting saddle have paint on them and lead-based paints may have been used during the painting of these items. The Building 883 Nitric Acid Tank Farm does not appear to have any asbestos containing materials. There is no reason to believe that any radioactive material or radioactive solutions were ever in or around Nitric Acid Tank 020. There is no reason to believe that any PCBs or beryllium was ever in Tank 020 or its concrete Berm. There is no WSRIC for the Nitric Acid Tank Farm, but there are many WSRICs for Building 883 where the nitric acid was actually used. The Building 883 Nitric Acid Tank Farm, Berm, and Tank 020 appears to be constructed right on top of IHSS/PAC 800-1200 (Process Waste Valve Vault, VV002), therefore, removal of the Nitric Acid Tank Farm berm may have CERCLA concerns. Removal of Tank 020 only should not have CERCLA concerns. Historical Release Reports have releases pertaining to Building 883, but none specific to the area west of the building where the Nitric Acid Tank Farm is located.

The Building 883 Nitric Acid Tank Farm does not have any electrical lighting for night time operation. The only electricity used at the tank farm appears to be for the Chemical Pump and a high level alarm on Tank 021. Photographs of Tank 020 and the flexible tank drain pipe leading to the Chemical Pump to fill Tank 021 and/or into Building 883, have been taken. Tank 020 was emptied August 1, 1995 and currently considered Out of Service.









## **HISTORICAL FACILITY OVERVIEW FOR TANK 021, NITRIC ACID STORAGE**

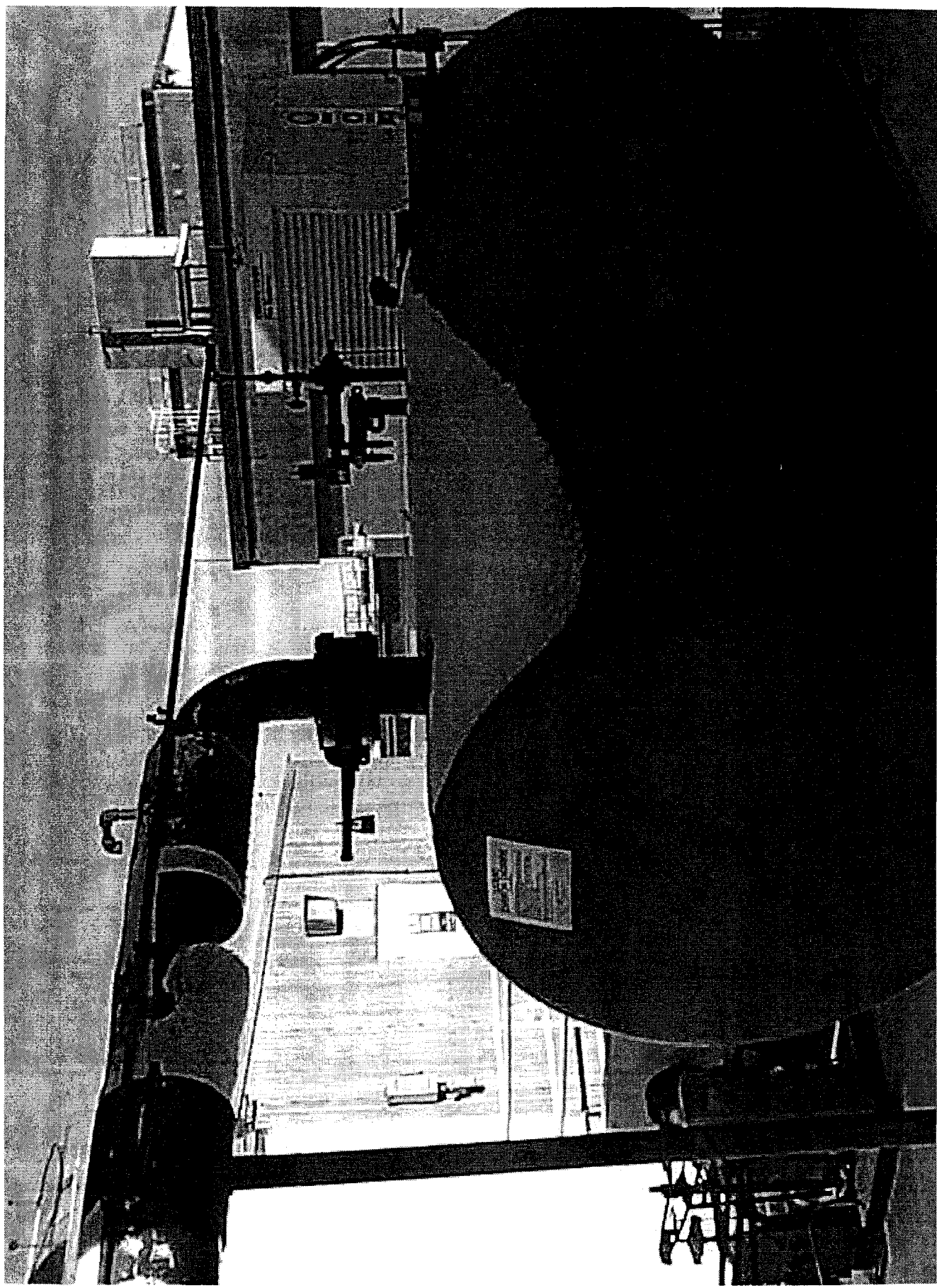
Tank 021, Nitric Acid Storage Tank, was installed in 1957 in the Nitric Acid Tank Farm west of Building 883. Tank 021 sits in a concrete berm approximately 10' square X 2' deep. Tank 021 holds approximately 500 gallons of nitric acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ). The tank is vertically mounted stainless steel tank approximately 4' in diameter and 5' high, mounted on stainless steel legs which places the tank approximately 3' above the floor of the concrete berm. The Building 883 Nitric Acid Tank Farm has drain lines, fill lines, transfer line to Building 883, and a stainless steel Chemical Pump to allow for refilling Tank 021. Tank 021 was refilled from a Portable Nitric Acid Dumpster Tank 020 which was transported back and forth for filling at the Plant Nitric Acid 218 Tank Farm at Sixth Street and Cottonwood. The stainless steel Chemical Pump was also used to pump the nitric acid from Tank 021 into the Building 883 process area. Tank 021 and its concrete berm do not have any paint on them, therefore lead-based paints would not have been used. The Chemical Pump, the pump control electrical box, and part of the Portable Nitric Acid Dumpster lifting saddle have paint on them and lead-based paints may have been used during the painting of these items. The Building 883 Nitric Acid Tank Farm does not appear to have any asbestos containing materials. There is no reason to believe that any radioactive material or radioactive solutions were ever in or around Nitric Acid Tank 021. There is no reason to believe that any PCBs or beryllium was ever in Tank 021 or its concrete Berm. There is no WSRIC for the Nitric Acid Tank Farm, but there are many WSRICs for Building 883 where the nitric acid was actually used. The Building 883 Nitric Acid Tank Farm, Berm, and Tank 021 appears to be constructed right on top of IHSS/PAC 800-1200 (Process Waste Valve Vault, VV002), therefore, removal of the Nitric Acid Tank Farm berm may have CERCLA concerns. Removal of Tank 021 only should not have CERCLA concerns. Historical Release Reports have releases pertaining to Building 883, but none specific to the area west of the building where the Nitric Acid Tank Farm is located.

The Building 883 Nitric Acid Tank Farm does not have any electrical lighting for night time operation. The only electricity used at the tank farm appears to be for the Chemical Pump and a high level alarm on Tank 021. Photographs of Tank 021, Tank 020, and the process piping leading into Building 883 have been taken. Tank 021 was emptied August 1, 1995 and currently considered Out of Service.

## **HISTORICAL FACILITY OVERVIEW FOR TANK 026, CO<sub>2</sub> DELUGE TANK**

Tank 026, CO<sub>2</sub> Deluge Tank, was installed in 1987 as a fire suppression system for the Extrusion Press located in Building 865. The tank sits on a concrete slab that sits on grade; Tank 026 holds 6 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. The tank is located south of Plenum Building 868 and north of Building 863 at the southeast corner of Building 865. Tank 026 has a 1-inch and a 4-inch pipes leading from the tank into Building 865. Tank 026 has been painted and lead-based paints have been used. Tank 026 may have asbestos insulating materials on the lines leading into Building 865. There is no reason to believe that any radioactive material or radioactive solutions were ever in or around CO<sub>2</sub> Deluge Tank 026. There is no reason to believe any other chemicals were used or stored around Tank 026. There is no reason to believe that any PCBs or beryllium was ever in or around Tank 026 or its concrete pad. There is no WSRIC for Tank 026, but there are many WSRICs for Building 865 where the CO<sub>2</sub> was actually used. Tank 026 is not located in IHSS/PAC land/soils therefore, removal of the tank or its concrete should not have CERCLA concerns.

Tank 026 does not have any electrical lighting for night time operation. Photographs of Tank 026 and the process piping leading into Building 865 have been taken. Tank 026 is operationally empty, but it is not known when the tank was drained and taken Out of Service.



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